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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Talk of mediation between England and Russia. === Everything quiet at Panama. = Evidence procured to disprove alibi of Cunningham and Burton. = Fort Qu'Appelle still menaced by the Indians.

Domestic.-Consolidation of fast freight lines announced in Buffalo. === The Amalgamated Association presented a scale of wages to iron makers in Pittsburg. = A witness in the Tichborne case said to be found in California. Several removals and appointments were made by the President.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Death of Commodore Garrison. = General Grant about the s me. Eleven jurors in the Short case. === Little moving because of the rain. - Several Assistant-Appraisers removed. - Sergeant Crowley held for trial without bail. = Close of the Dog Show. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.18 cents. === Stocks a little more active at declining figures, and closed

weak. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate generally fair weather, with slight changes In temperature. Temperature yesterday: highest. 80°; lowest. 43 ; average, 4814°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe tor \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

is a good sign. If it is followed by a signal simply because we have obstinately refused to defeat of the objectionable measure it will be a creditable piece of work.

The latest war news indicates a slight relaxation in the tension between England and Russia. If the proposal for arbitration on one or more of the points of difference is accepted it will be likely to delay for a considerable it. The reports show an increasing probability of such arbitration. Both sides are apparently paring for a conflict.

Only eleven jurors out of eighty-five called in the trial of Richard Short have yet been secured, and some of these will probably be excused on peremptory challenge on Monday. All who have so far been excused were prejudiced against the prisoner, and some of them frankly admitted that nothing could alter their bias. A significant feature of the proceedings is that all those excused read the daily papers. Their opinions were founded on this source of information. It is unfortunate that jurymen, as a rule, have to be taken from that small class of persons who do not read the news-

The Legislature cannot afford to ignore the large petition presented by the Young Men's Republican Club and various other organizations, in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment regulating elections. The petitioners merely ask that the amendment be submitted to a vote of the people. Even then it can have no effect without the favorable action of another Legislature. This is a small favor to ask of the present body. It does not commit it to the merits of the amendment, but leaves the question to be decided by the people of the State. No reasons have yet been offered why such a prayer should not be granted.

Secretary Carr's answer to the resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday concerning the State census will probably end the controversy on that subject. There is no reason to believe that the Secretary can proceed with the work of taking the census without an appropriation. The Governor has informed the Legislature that he will not approve any such appropriation, unless the methods in use since 1825 are changed, and the law repealed under which a Democratic Secretary of State took the decennial census of 1875. The Legislature is not likely to repeal that law, which has worked well, simply because the Secretary of State at this time happens to be a Republican.

In the appointment of Mr. Goode, an ex-Confederate, as Solicitor-General, the Democrats of the South secure their control over the Department of Justice. That was the one thing ey specially desired. They hope now to be rid entirely of the necessity of even making a ow of compliance with the Federal election laws. Mr. Goode, who secured a seat in Congress by frauds committed in defiance of those laws, and who was afterward badly defeated when the laws were enforced, will be certain to use his influence to nullify them. The Attorney-General, in his opinion on the Lawton case, practically attempted to over-side the XIVth Amendment to the Constitu-

tion. He can be certain of the aid of Mr. Goode in all efforts of that kind.

Senator Eustis's criticism of the Administration seems to be the outcropping of a good deal of dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks. The old "war horses" do not relish being laid aside to please Secretary Bayard's obscure friends. But so far as the grievance of Senator Eustis is concerned, it calls for no sympathy from Republicans. He is the product of the worst ring of politicians that ever disgraced the State of Louisiana, and that is saying a good deal. Had that ring not committed the most outrageous frauds, Senator Eustis would not be serving a term in the Senate. His grievance arises from the fact that the Presigent chose for Naval Officer a Democrat whose sense of decency was enough to lead him to vote for a Republican in preference to a ring candidate.

THE ISTHMUS SETTLEMENT. Owing to fortuitous circumstances of a peculiarly fortunate character, the intervention on the Isthmus of Panama has resulted in the cessation of hostilities between the Colombian Government and the insurrectionary forces, and the Washington Administration is enabled to congratulate itself on the success of the expedition. But the whole incident will have been of little use if it does not convince the American people that the treaty with the United States of Colombia entails responsibilities upon this country which are too considerable not to require compensatory advantages such as the treaty does not afford. The United States is under obligations to maintain the freedom of transit on the Isthmus; but it is given no such privileges as would facilitate the performance of this duty if any of the great European Powers should be concerned to prevent or forestall American action in that

region. In the case just concluded we have been successful because all the conditions were favorable to us. There was no local authority possessing either the inclination or the power to oppose us, and no European Power was in a condition to interpose, even supposing that a desire for such interposition had existed. But we cannot calculate on the same fortunate combination of circumstances always, and therefore it is necessary to ask what we should or could do in a similar case, if there was a disposition on the part of any Power possessing a strong pavy to oppose our action on the Isthmus. Where a few hundred marines can master the situation we are fully competent to act; but if it were a question of ironclads, where should we be? Clearly be as helpless and impotent, for any service demanding promptness and energy, as Aizpuru was when our marines confronted him.

The fact is that at present we can only maintain our treaty stipulations by the courtesy of the rest of the world; and that is an essentially unstable condition of things. Whenever the question of Isthmus transit comes to be vital to great maritime Power, our control there is liable to be brushed aside summarily, and we can only protest. If, therefore, it is desirable or even necessary that the United States should exercise sovereignty at critical junctures over Isthmus transit, for the purpose of keeping it open to all the world, it should be plain that ome firmer hold on the Isthmus must be acquired. This can be done in one of two ways: either by maintaining a dominant naval force on both sides of the Isthmus, or by controlling land fortifications. As to the first method, the prospect for its adoption is very poor, Congress being as yet unable to perceive that the country has any need of an effective navy. As to the second method, the United States of Colombia might be subsidized to construct defensive works, which will be the more necessary when (or if) the canal is completed. But should neither of these precautions be adopted, it can scarcely be doubted that a time will come when our blind optimism will cause us to occupy a position alike humiliating The action of the Assembly in refusing to and dangerous, and when we shall lose all the order 500 copies of the whiskey code printed normal advantages of our geographical situation, believe that the future can have any menace or any change for us.

DARK DAYS FOR MR. THOMPSON. In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the other day, Mayor Grace made a goodhumored but cutting reference to the practice which has prevailed in the Department of time a declaration of war, if not entirely avert Public Works of grabbing for all the unexpended balances within reach in order to turn them over to the salary account. Under Hubert willing to negotiate, but no time is lost in pre- O. Thompson's administration this abuse reached proportions that were highly gratifying to Mr. Thompson's political parasites but were extremely disagreeable to taxpayers. The Mayor's allusion to this abuse seems to indicate that Mr. Thompson is not running things for Mr. Grace. Yet if the big boss of the County Democracy had not nominated the present occupant of the Mayor's chair, Mr. Grace would still be adorning a private station. Can it be that the unhappy Hubert is now feeling the sharpness of the serpent's tooth in his very

Mr. Cleveland as yet has done nothing for him and seems, indeed, to fight rather shy of his portly friend who procured his nomination at Unicago. Every one knows what Mr. Thompson would like. But will the President venture to outrage public opinion by putting in the Collector's office the ex-Commissioner of Public Works who so shamelessly mismanaged his office as to compel the severest censure from the Grand Jury, from the legislative investigating committee, from the press and from the great body of citizens? Yet we suppose the President will feel under obligation to pay his big debt to Mr. Thompson in some way. Why not offer him the Corean mission or the Consulship at Madagascar ?

KEILEY'S BOSOM FRIEND.

The mystery connected with Mr. Keiley's diplomatic adventures is now explained. Like the President, he has a bosom friend for whom he turns his soul inside out like a pocket. From the moment the Richmond diplomatist's pame was mentioned in connection with foreign capitals, he has known precisely where his characteristic talents would have full play. Having been loaded to the muzzle with exclusive information for several months, this candid friend explodes with a loud report as soon as the transfer of Mr. Keiley from Rome to Vienna is announced. He states that Mr. Bayard, having taken poins to sound the Italian Minister at Washington, ascertained that the American Minister would not be cordially received at Rome, and promptly offered to transfer him either to Madrid or vienna. Mr. Keiley, in deep perplexity of mind, besought his bosom friend to tell him what he ought to do. Thereupon the discreet adviser delicately reminded him of his musical talents. Mr. Keiley, it seems, plays on several instruments, including the violin, flute and piano. He is also extravagantly fond of the diplomatic game of chess. What could be plainer than his duty to his country under the circumstances? full speed. This last is an important considera-In Vienna chess congresses are held and the tion, for it goes far to answer the question how American Minister will have a fine opportunity | the Russian cru'sers are to carry coal. But they

more "to satisfy his cravings for musical society in the Austrian capital than in Spain."

Logic so cogent as this was unanswerable. Mr. Keiley, being an accomplished fiddler, fluteplayer and planist, could not consent to serve his country at Madrid. He must move with serene and constant poise in a musical atmosphere. The Italian school of music might have satisfied a less exacting critic, but Mr. Keiley as a Wagnerian fiddler would not have felt at home there. The light, ephemeral music at the opera and the sentimental racket of the street organs would have driven him wild in Rome. In Vienna he would find congenial musical people, with whom he could converse as unaffectedly as with the first families of Richmond. The cravings of his sensitive nature would be satisfied. In the intervals of official business he could turn to his flute with Dick Swiveller's industry and ardor, and have no fears of calling in the Vienna police to suppress what in Rome might have been considered an incitement to riot. And then, the chess congresses! How much the Richmond statesman would find in these to stimulate his diplomatic energies and to minister to intellectual relaxation! Even if Mr. Keiley had been able to endure the Italian school of music, he could have had at Rome no chess worthy of the name.

The bosom friend has rendered a public service, not only in disclosing the secret history of this mysterious appointment, but also in interpreting Secretary Bayard's general policy in filling vacancies in the diplomatic service. The first intimation of his purpose was received when it was announced that one of the South American missions had been conferred upon an enthusiastic bug-hunter who was anxious to make a tropical collection. Mr. Keiley is now sent to Vienna, where he can fiddle to his heart's content in a musical atmosphere and attend chess congresses. Apparently diplomatic appointments are made for the sake of gratifying the caprices of M1. Bayard's personal friends. On this principle some obscure Confederate veteran, who has never been able to cross the ocean and fancies that the climate at Rome will beneat his wife's health, may be sent to Italy. Nor can we forget that Mr. Tweed, who was always reputed to be a Democratic statesman, played "seven-up" all the way across seas during his last voyage from Spain, sometimes turning five jacks out of a single pack. One of the veteran card-players of Tammany Hall, who happens to enjoy Mr. Bayard's friendship, may be sent to Madrid to learn a few new gambling games, precisely as Mr. Keiley goes to Vienna for chess practice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH'S ROUTINE.

The Board of Health complains of being falsely arraigned before the public as bound in routine and lacking in the energy and public spirit that have given birth to volunteer sanitary organizations in the city. But do the facts prove the accusation false? Take as an instance the result of a recent conference between the Board and a representative committee of that vigorous "upstart," the Tenth Ward Sanitary Aid Society. The meeting took place on Tuesday after much correspondence between the official and the unofficial body that had failed to establish the harmonious co-operation so much desired by the young society on a basis of energetic work for the common good. The committee called upon the Board after due puisances in the Tenth Ward.

It found the Commissioners assembled for their regular weekly session. Uppermost among matters that were scheduled for discussion at that session was a report by Chief Inspector Bullard on the illegal keeping of fowls in the Hebrew quarter of the Tenth Ward, which he characterized as a serious nuisance that had defied the power of the department for complaints and "orders" issued within the last year covering more than thirty houses in the district that harbored the nuisance accompanied the report; they were intended to demonstrate gested that as religious prejudices and cereproper enforcement of the law, local fowlmarkets should be established to meet the needs were indersed and strongly commended by the Sanitary Superintendent, whose opportunities for judging correctly of the urgency of Inspector Bullard's claim have been unexcelled. The report had been printed, commented upon in the newspapers by the Commissioners themselves and been before the Board, in one shape or another, since last January, until it lay ready now for final action.

With this knowledge, what did the Board of Health reply to the anxious query of the volunteer committee, how it could help the department to rid the Tenth Ward of nuisances ? That the only way was to help get through the Legislature a bill, now pending, to increase the patronage of the Board. Among the teeming tenements of the East Side it saw no other field for the young energy of the society, and sent the committee away with that answer.

The door had scarcely closed behind the visitors before the Board took up Inspector Bullard's report. As the result of an hour's grave discussion, it rejected the expert opinions submitted and decided to leave the matter of sanitary reform to the intelligent action of the Teath Ward Hebrews and to persevere in the outine of the old and bad methods.

There were intelligent and influential Hebrews on the committee that had just waited upon the Board, and there is no lack of them in field of usefulness. In the hot zeal of the volunteer sanitarians the Board had found fault with "impracticable ideas." The Committee had come to ask for practical guidance. Here was an opportunity for practical work. Yet it was allowed to pass. In the routine of matters oficial it had not "come up" yet before the Board. Its turn came half an hour later, when the chance to speed an important sanitary reform had passed.

Do the facts acquit the Board of the charge of being bound, hand and foot, in the fatal meshes of routine?

COMMERCE-DESTROYERS In the event of war it is certain that Russia would taunch swift cruisers upon the British mercantile marine. She had, a year ago, twenty ressels built or altered to fit them for this service. Of these, eight are volunteer merchant steamers, bought by patriotic citizens of Mos cow, and the remainder are Government vessels, four of them having been built in this country. All of these cruisers carry six-inch guns, and can make fifteen knots an nour; and the majority can carry coal enough to steam from twenty to twenty-eight days at

sea is covered with laden colliers. This difficulty therefore would probably not interfere seriously with the work of the Russian commerce-destroyers. But they would have to move very swiftly to keep away from the British cruisers, for though some English pessimists have recently declared in the press that England has no swift cruisers, the truth is that there are in her navy eleven finished and two unfinished vessels capable of making from fifteen to seve teen and a half knows an hou and in additio to them must be reckoned the fast passenger steamers recently chartered, and which undoubtedly have the heels of anything affoat that carries the Russian flag. England can certainly muster as many fast cruisers as Russia can procure, in fact, but it is clear that she ought to have twice or three times as many in order to be able to extend effective protection to her widely scattered commerce.

England can in another way protect her commerce affoat, namely by transferring it to neutral bottoms. Such a course would necessarily deprive her of her enormous carrying trade, now sixty per cent of the world's ocean transportation. But even this possibility is dependent upon a doubtful factor, which is Russia's adhesion to the Declaration of Paris. Under that international agreement a neutral flag covers enemy's goods. But if Russia should withdraw from that agreement, the transfer of the carrying trade to neutral bottoms would no longer be practicable. Whether in any case the United States could profit by such a transfer is open to serious question. Dr. Woolsey in the latest edition of his treatise on International Law holds that not having signed the Declaration of Paris, our Government could not enjoy the privileges accorded to neutrals under it. Be that as it may, however, it seems probable that at the first outbreak of war British commerce afloat would sustain very serious injury, and that despite the protection subsequently afforded by swift cruisers, the war risks might soon rise so high as to force the carrying trade into neutral hands, provided the transfer could protect it. English opinion at present is hostile to the transfer of this trade

to a neutral flag. There is not much probability that Russia would venture to face England's warships, however. It is much more likely that she would promptly put her ironelads under the gans of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, and that they would stay there until the war was over. All the Russian work done at sea would be by cruisers, and it is possible that if these were destroyed at once she could not replace them, since the Alabama Claims have convinced ail neutral Powers that it is absolutely necessary to prevent the furnishing of munitions of war to belligerents, and that pleas of inability to prevent the fitting out and departure of vessels will not be allowed in any international tribanal henceforth.

GOLD AND SILVER. Mr. Burchard's annual report of the production of gold and silver is in one respect more praiseworthy than other excellent reports which have preceded it. The coining value of silver is clearly distinguished from the commercial value, so that the meaning of the report cannot be misunderstood; it means that gold of the market value of \$30,800,000 and silver of the market value of \$42,000,000 were produced notice on the professed errand of learning just from the mines of this country during the year how to direct its work so as to aid the Board | 1894. The annual statement of Mr. Valentine, most effectively in its summer campaign against of Wells, Fargo & Co., which appears much earlier and is regarded with great confidence in commercial circles placed the production west of the Missouri River at \$25,183,567 gold, \$43,529,925 silver, \$6,834,091 lead and \$6,086,252 copper. Hence the discrepancy between the Mint statements and those of Mr. Valentine, which had for some years been diminishing, seems to grow wider this year; instead of a difference of \$2,200,000 as to the yield of years, and was now as bad as ever. Tables of 1883 there is a difference of about \$4,200,000 -allowing \$600,000 for the yield east of the Missouri River-as to the yield of 1884.

It has been stated of late that the fanatical advocates of silver coinage were preparing a the practical helplessness of the department violent attack upon Mr. Burchard, and hoped without a change of method. Mr. Bullard sug- to persuade the President to turn him out, not as a "rascal," for no one has questioned his monial lay at the root of the opposition to a fidelity, but on the ground that he has become a "gold bug." He does not distort and falsify his reports in such a tanuner as to suit some of of the population and that increased powers the silver-maniacs, and they charge that he should then be given to the sanitary police to makes the yield of gold too small, and the yield deal with persistent offenders. His suggestions of silver too large, in order to please the money sharks of Wall Street. The absurdity of this charge may be judged from the fact that Mr. Burchard's latest report, like all others for years, makes the yield of gold larger than it appears to be from the returns of Mr. Valentine, which are in Wall Street commonly accepted as likely to be the more correct of the two, and makes the yield of silver smaller than the report of Mr. Valentine. There is no reason to suppose that the discrepancy is due to bad faith on either side. Apparently it springs wholly or mainly from a difference in the estimate of the comparative value of gold and silver obtained from ores which contain both. Mr. Valentine's methods of computation on that point are in some respects preferable to any others yet employed, but he may nevertneless be less accurate in respect to the proportion of silver taken from other ores than in respect to the yield of the Conistock lode.

According to any report or computation, there appears to be a great shrinkage in the amount of gold produced within the past six years. The Mint reports made the yield over \$50,000,-000 for the fiscal year 1878, and now make it only about \$30,000,000; Mr. Valentine made the yield of gold \$44,880,000 in the calendar year 1877, and now makes it only about \$25,800,000 for the calendar year 1884. On the other hand, Mr. Burchard's report makes the Tenth Ward society. Yet with this the yield of silver about \$2,400,000 larger than matter right before them, it did not occur to that of last year. If these facts are inconventhe Commissioners to point it out to them as a jent to the advocates of silver coinage, it is nevertheless for the interest of the whole people that they should be clearly and authoritatively stated. The truth that the supply of gold is falling short of the world's requirements is much too important to be hidden because it does not fit the theories of some people.

> Mr. Cleveland has been "going slow." But he intends to "go slower." He is reported as saying : When I assumed the duties of this office I resolved to go slow in making changes, believing that if any mistakes were made they would naturally result from hasty and inconsiderate action. From certain recent occurrences I am more than ever of the opinion that my original determination was right. In the future I intend to go even slower than ever." What Mr. Cleveland doesn't seem to realize, is that it makes little difference whether he goes fast or slow, since, with his lack of knowledge of public men, he is obliged to depend entirely upon the judgment of others. If those in whom he places reliance are interested in deceiving hin, it will be done although he makes but one appointment a month.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries are advising the nomination of Mr. Dana, of The Sun, for Governor. It would be interesting to see how a genuine, old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat

kept in that city and re-opened next autumn. It wants the President to issue an executive order to retain the National exhibits in their present shape for another year. Such a cool proposition indicates a low temperature in the Crescent City. The act of Congress terminates the Exposition on June 1. and if the President can override that law by an executive order it will be news judged. Perhaps the milk in this cocoanut is the desire for an excuse to appeal to Congress for another final appropriation. One million seven hundred thousand dollars is about as fruch as the people of this country care to invest in the show business in New-

Under an Administration that can find an excuse for sending unpardoned and unrepentant rebels to represent it at foreign courts, Congressman-elect Henley, of California, may coulidently expect a Democratic House to overlook the fact that he is a naturalized citizen of Mexico. It would not be surprising if the House should do so. But the country will know the particulars, and in due time will turn the intruder out.

Postmaster-General Vilas has made a Civil Service law unto bimself. He asks applicants for office if they have ever been indicted or convicted for a eriminal offence. If this query is intended to include prescriptions for treason there can be no objection to it. Indeed, it will be of more practical value than a question as to the boundaries of Kamschatka or the extent of Lake Alemenietta.

A bill to prevent gambling in stocks and produce of all kinds has just become law in Ohio, and its enforcement will be watched with interest. It makes all dealings on margins criminal acts. Any person offering to sell options, or exhibiting any quotations of the prices of any margins, futures or options, is punishable by fine and imprisonment. A clause punishes any person or company which communicates the prices on such marginal sales. This is intended to reach telegraph companies. The display of prices upon the stock boards is prohibited unless such display is part of a transaction in which the values involved are duly delivered to purchasers. Suits will be brought at once to test the constitutionality of the law. Its enforcement, however, is improbable; but it may compel speculators to deal directly with New-York and

Democratic simplicity of government, according to Secretary Manning's recent carpet order, stickles at carpets, but yields to the seductions of rugs. Why not go back to bare floors, if it is a matter of

Mr. Hubbell's resolution to inform the Canadian Parliament of the course this State has taken to preserve the natural scenery at Niagara Falis is a roper one for the Legislature to pass. It was Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, who suggested to Governor Robinson that the two countries should act jointly on this matter. As Governor Hill gave his approval to the project, this State has now practically completed its part of the work. Canada should not lag behind. It is a mater, however, that pertains to the legislative jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario, and not to the Dominion Parliament.

More touching even than the famous obituary epistle of Sir William Temple was the letter in which Senator Gorman bade a tond farewell to Minister McLaue. The postscript is said to contain the assurance that the ex-Governor may have any part of Maryland when he comes back not then occupied by Gorman,

PERSONAL

Miss Cleveland has taken up the old Shakespeare Bacon controversy and is devoting much time to investi-gating it. It was at her invitation that Mr. Ignatius Donnelly visited Washington to expound his theory or it. The Rev. Emery J. Haynes, recently of Brooklyn, will begin his pastoral services at the Tremout Temple Baptist Church, Boston, to-morrow.

Mme, de Kalomine will make her permanent home in Florence-" the Botany Bay of society," as Lever once

Frederick Douglass says he is equally well prepared to retain or to relinquish his office. If the latter alternative is decided upon he will visit Europe, journeying through France, Italy and Greece, and, possibly, Germany.

The Tocks will presently live in England again. A. M. Keiley, the new Minister to Austria, has engaged passage for himself and family on the Wieland, which will sall from this port on Fhuraday.

James Anthony Froude, the English historian, is at the Brevoort House, where he arrived yesterday, overland, from San Francisco. He has been making a of the English colonies and came around to San Francisco by way of the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. The trp was undertaken for health and pleasure. He will visit friends here for tea days and then sail for

General Middleton, who, at last accounts, fing the Indians in the Northwest with a small body of mounted men, is an Euglish officer of considerable experience, having served in New-Zealand against the Maoris in 1845 and 1846, and also in the Indian mutiny. In the latter he took an active part in the siege of Lucknow and was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The bigamist who told Justice Gorman at Jefferson Market Court that he couldn't live with his first wife because she chewed snuff, might have added "That reason's 'snuff."

"Now, sir," said a man in defence of the recent session of the Arkanass Legislature, " noist is Now, sir. "said a man is decease of the recent session the Arkansas Lexislature, "point, if you can, to a single act out of the way." "Oh, none of them are out of the way." replied some one, "but they will be." "Wire, sir!" "Worn the next Legislature meets and repeals them."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

Killing snakes has become a sudden industry in Centra Park. Four dead reptiles lay together in a path near Mount St. Vincent yesterday. Mothers with barefooted boys can take warning.

In China and Japan every land-owner has to plant a certain number of trees. Out in the wild West in this country it is inferent. No person is respected who does not occasionally plant a man.—[Pooria Transcript.

At last it seems to be settled that Mr. Keiley will not have a chance to make Rome howl. THE PASSING OF THE PIE.

King Arthur, at his Table Round,
Sat with his keights, and there was sound
Of good things said, and siy,
When all at once Sir Laucelot
Up spake: "It waxeth awful hot!
Will some one pass the pie?"

Sir Galahad at this arose.
Sir Gal. was some on knightly pose;
His voice was like a shout.
"Thou're late, Sir Knight, quoth Galahad,
"For one who wants his pie se bad!
The pie, Sir L., is out!"

Then did Sir Lancelot arise
And pulled his visor o'er his eyes—
His face was flamy not!
"No pie," cried he. "And this to me!"
And then he strode to where the lea
Led out from Camelot.
—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The baseball umpire now prepares
Himself against disaster.
And lays in quarts of arnica
And yards of sticking plaster.
—[Boston Courier.

"Travers's latest" has now been travelling about the clubs quite long enough to be entitled to the houors of print. Driving along in a light trotting wagon he espled Governor Dorshelmer on the sidewalk, drew up along side and asked him to get in. The portly statesman looked from the skeleton wheels to the narrow space on the seat, and after a careful survey of the vehicle said, "I'm afraid I'm toe big for that trap of yours." "N-n-o" stuttered Travers, "p.p-per-perhaps you are not so b-b-big as you think you are."

Captain L. A. Ponder comes to the front with the Captain L. A. Ponder comes to the front with the most provide guinea yet reported to us, having found on his premises the other day a guinea nest in which were sixty guinea eggs. Tuants, captain, for the report of such prosperity in the egg business. In a fry season, when the rain does come, we like to see it fall in small drops and a "heap of 'em." Cannot that guinea be persuaded to come down and locate ner nest on our lot ?

—just to please the children, you know, who have a special foudness for gathering up eggs.—[Monrot (Ga.)

Talking about leaping into fame, the Rochester clergyman who preached a few weeks ago on the ques-tion. "Is the Devil a Success ?" beats them all. His effort has been commented on by every paragrapher in the country, and we quite expect to see it referred to by the foreign press.

Connecticut's new law concerning obscene and immoral publications prohibits the sale, gift, etc., not only of indecent and obscene tooks and papers, but also such as are devoted wholly or principally to the publication of criminal news or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust and crime.—[springded Union.

would give the Mugwamps!

According to The New-Orleans Times-Democrat the whole country is crying to have the Exposition grown navy yard wharf, now the finish, and its decks

afforded an excellent view of the college contests. The Florida, which cost the Government \$1,800,000, and the recently sold by anothen for less than \$50,000, and the contractor is stripping her. The steamer made only one trip, after which she was sent to the Brookiyu Navy Yard, and next was transferred to the Now-Lounent yard. She was the fastest beat in the Government service, but her tremendous engines required so much power that it is said the vessel could not carry coal enough for a trip across the ocean. —[Philatelphia Leuger.

Said a well-known engineer of Philadelphia the other day: "The bridges of Philadelphia may be said to be tike the snakes in Ireland. There are none. That is to say, there are 400 bridges in the city that are not worth the repairs that are so often asked for. There are a few good structures, but some of those that are used the most are n a bad condition."

There were several tramps together when the police man gathered one of them by the arm, saying, "Yo come along with me," "Don't take me. Take one, them other fellers. I always have the lack to be lower up when I take a walk with a policeman."—[Texistic...] siftings.

The authorities of Asbury Park are 'men of great piety, and like to have a great deal of religion around, but the Salvation Army has proved too much for them, and they

THE SHEEP-ON ITS REPORTED TOUGHNESS,

Ewe, ewe, if you had failed to have so long,
The hamb you one were might have made me glad;
On you the weedly, sheepy taste is strong;
No wonder I am mad,
For, really, it is rough.

This piece, the tenderest morsel I have struck,
This stringy piece—the Lord preserve my jawa! [
Poor mutton! I am down upon my luck;
I cannot bite you through, because
You are so very tough.

Ewe, ewe, who had the ordering of your death !
Why did they spare you till your dainty meat
Was old! But, there! I will not waste my breath,
But kick you in the street;
P've had enough, enough,
—{Boston Transcript.

It was noticed by old-fashioned folks that not one of the speakers at the Latin school anniversary last even-ing used the Harvard pronunciation. The singing naturally followed the Italian sounds of the vowels.— [Boston Transcript.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

A SPARKLING GERMAN OPERETTA.

"Der Feldprediger," an operetta of the Vienneso school, which was brought out at the Thalia Vienness school, which was brought out at the Thalia Theatre last night, is the most admirable work of its kind that has been seen here since "Der Lustige Krieg" and it will be strange if its success is not as decided as was that of Strauss's pretty work. It is the fruit of the combined labors of H. Wittmann. A. Wohlmuth and Carl Millöcker, respectively a journalist, s'age manager and musical composer of excellent standing in the Austrian capital, and it enjoys the distinction of having a plot and lines which would make it a successful comedy even ines which would make it a successful comedy even without the aid of the music. The value of this the pub-lic will appreciate after the mass of insipid folly which has been clothed in music and forced upon them of late lie will appreciate after the mass of Insipid folly which has been clothed in music and forced upon them of late years. It is a first-class conedy full of life and character, and it hever descends to sillings. The pictures which it presents are animated in color and design and have a historical background which last night stirred up the German patrons of the theatte in the flowery to a trementous expression of enthusiasm. Mildeker's maste is stirring though not remarkable for freshness, and in the timax of the piece, the finale of the see undee, the composer's excellent use of a simple device beigations the intensity of the dramatic situation marveliously. Russian, French and German solders fill the stage, each entering to a characteristic tune, the first to a Cossack march, the second to the melody of Partant pour in Syrie." the latter to the music of "Lutzwa' Wilde Jagd." In all its parts the operatia is fascinating, and Mr. Amberg's people give it an excellent representation.

Mr. Sydney Rosenteid, who has made the English version of the operatia which will be brought forward at Wallack's Theatre next Monday evenius, yesterday wrote a letter to The Tranune portesting against Mr. Amberg's use of 'The Black Hussar' as a sub-title in his announcement of the operatia, saying that the English Ittle is his excussive property, and adding: "I can only conclude that in admitting the value of the English Ittle he wishes the public to believe that his production of 'Der Feidprediger' and McCanil's production of 'The Black Hussar' are of one and the same piece." This, he says, is not the ease, imanuels as he has supplied "nearly all of the comedy element" in the new version and written the words of many new songs. Last night Mr. Amberg was served with a summons in a suit at law begun by Mr. Rosenfeld to recover \$5,000 for the use of the copyrighted English Ittle.

THE LIEDERKRANZ CONDUCTORSHIP.

THE LIEDERKRANZ CONDUCTORSHIP.

Since Mr. Thomas was forced to give notice of his purpose to lay down the conductorship of the Liederkranz there has been a lively canvass for the succession. One of the candidates has been Mr. Edward Helmendahl, whom Mr. Thomas brought from Chicago to fill the position of assistant conductor of the Lieder-kranz and chorus master of the Brooklyn Philharmonis Society. Mr. Heimendahl has now withdrawn his cau-didacy and resigned the assistant conductorship, to take effect on October L. Mr. Heimendahl will not leave New-York, however, a fact upon which the public is to be congratulated, for he has given proofs that he is a mu-

sician of fine talents and devotion to the best in art. sician of fine talents and devotion to the best in art.

Among the musicians from abroad who have recently turned their eyes toward New-York are Philip Scharwenka and Jean Louis Nicodé, the former of Berlin and the latter of Dreaden. The merits of these men have been discussed in the Liederkranz, we believe. Their reputations rest chiefly on their achievements in the field of composition, and though there can be no question that if either of them was to take up his acode among us our music would decidedly feel the good influence of such a presence, it does not seem likely that the Liederkranz conductorship will go out of the country. At present the context seems to be between Mr. Reinhold L. Herman and Herr Lund. The former has made an enviable reputation as a musician of culture and rips attainments; the latter was the chorus master of the German opera, having been brought from Berlin by Dr. Damrosch to fill the position. He is anxious to remain in New-York. The Liederkranz is giving these two men an opportunity to disclose their ability as conductors.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, "Under Fire," was produced at the Strand Theatre, London, April 1, and it failed to please.

Mr. Gus Williams produced at Kansas City, on April 11, a new play entitled, "O! What a Sight." It was Lydia Thompson appeared at the Crystal Palace, Lon-

doe, on April 6, in a revival of the late il. J. byron's barlesque of "La Sonnambula." The London World remarks that the late John Ryder "was responsible for having introduced more indifferent.
Juliets to the English stage than any man of his genera-

Mr. Frank Dumont, late of the San Francisco Minstrels, now of Carnerosa's Minstrels, has published a letter calling attention to the fact that he is the author of a comedy entitled, "The Book Agent," some time sines produced, and that there is a piece entitled, "The Parior Match," now before the public, which he stigmatizes as a plagiarism from his work.

Mr. Frank Thornton started on April 11 Australia, where he is to appear in the farce of "The Private Secretary."

Miss Celia Logan claims that she wrote a play and that she took the usual steps to secure a copyright for it about four years ago, her title being "The Old Kentucky Home." This title has been taken for a play by Mr. W. T. Price, and Miss Logan, it is understood, purposes to maintain her first claim to it, by an action at law.

Performances of comic opera are to be given this summer at the Silver Lake Grove, a garden near Pittsburg. Arrangements with a view to this enterprise have, it is said, been made in this city at Mr. E. E. Rice's agency. Mr. Leon J. Vincent's benefit, at Niblo's Garden Thursday afternoon, May 14, bids fair to rally a host of fessional friends. Among the volunteers who will appear are Mr. P. S. Gilmore and his full military band, Miss Minnie Palmer, the Madison Square Theatre Company, Mr. Henry E. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. George & pany, Mr. Henry E. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. George & Knight and Company, Lovy and Liberati, cornetists; Harrigan & Hart's company, Mr. John A. Mackay, the Bent Brothers and Mas Frankie Hewett, Australian cornetisis; Messrs. A. E. Stoddart and John Gilbert, baritones, and Miss Maud Engal, soprano.

NOT A DIRECTOR OF LITTLE PITTSBURG. To the Editor of The Tribune, SIR: I was never a director of the Little Pittsburg Mining Company, and have no connection with its management. Truly yours, New York, May 1, 1885.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

FOR REAL LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

From The Syracuse Standard.

Later in the season it may transpire that some gentlemen in these parts would prefer that the nomination for Governor should go to another section of the State, for the reason that a resident of Syracuse is supposed to be in the field as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Senator McCarthy has been freely discussed as a candidate whom it would please some people to see named for the second place on the Republican ticket. The Senator knows all about the duties of Lieutenant-Governor, and would be the actual holder of that office now if some of the Democrats at Albany had been fairly reasonable about it.

HENDRICKS HAS HOPES FOR 'EIGHT', EIGHT.

Washington Dispates to The Columbus Journal.

Hendricks is playing his card, to prophilate the partyworkers, and by the persistency of his demands for places
for party friends he is attempting to slow the politicians
that he has no chicken-hearted scrupics upon the subject of Civil Service reform. Hendricks undoubtedly
has an eye on the nomination for the Presidency in
1888.

DELAYING THE DISTABBLION OF SPOILS.

The President would probably make appointments more rapidly if it did not take so much of the time to orrect the mistakes of Secretary Bayard.

WHOSE PRESIDENT IS THIS, ANYHOW!

It is impossible for him to satisfy both bemoerats and mugwumps, and it is not probable that he will undertake such a task. The Democratic party elected him